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(54) FOAMABLE POLYMERIC COMPOSITION

SCHÄUMBARE POLYMERZUSAMMENSETZUNG

COMPOSITION POLYMERE EXPANSIBLE

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DescriptionField of the invention

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a foamable polymeric composition, and particularly to a foamable thermoplastic elastomer composition comprising a polyolefin and a rubber (TPOE). The present invention also relates to a process for preparing a foamed polymeric article from the composition and to the resultant foamed polymeric article. It particularly relates to a flame retardant foamed polymeric article.

10 Prior art

[0002] A foamable polymeric composition, as well as a foamed polymeric article, on the basis of a thermoplastic elastomer, which comprises a polyolefin and a rubber, is known from US-A-4,898,760.

15 [0003] This foamable composition and articles prepared therefrom suffer from serious drawbacks. For instance, with foamed articles prepared from foamable compositions in which a polypropylene homo- or copolymer constitutes the thermoplastic phase, the foam cells are undesirably non-uniform. These and other properties need improvement, and particularly so in the case of low density foamed articles (density less than 600 kg/m³).

[0004] US-A-5 605 936 discloses a foamed article comprising propylene polymer material having strain hardening elongational viscosity and enhanced melt strength.

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Summary of the invention

[0005] The foamable polymeric composition of the present invention provides a solution for the above problems. The invention resides in the use of a specific type of polypropylene homo- or copolymer, as a result of which polymeric foams are obtainable.

25 [0006] The invention deals with a foamable polymeric composition, comprising a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polyolefin and a rubber, wherein the polyolefin is a polypropylene homo- or copolymer having:

- a weight average molecular weight, M_w , of at least $2 \cdot 10^5$, and
- 30 - an elongational viscosity (measured at 170°C, at a rate of elongation of 0.03 s⁻¹ and at a time of 10 s), EV(170/10), of at least $1.4 \cdot 10^4$ Pa.s.

[0007] The M_w of the polypropylene is determined using gel permeation chromatography (GPC), known in the art, at 145°C. The elongational viscosity (hereinafter abbreviated "EV") is determined according to the procedures detailed in Meissner, Acta 8,78,1969 and Meisner, Acta 10,230,1971.

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Detailed description of the invention

40 [0008] The present invention recognizes the criticality of the type of polypropylene to be used in the foamable polymeric composition. It has been found that the use of a polypropylene having the minimum M_w and the minimum EV (170/10) results in a foamed article with physical properties; the cell-size is much more uniform, as a result of which a much lower density of the foam can be obtained.

45 [0009] The polypropylene in the composition of the present invention is either a homopolymer or a copolymer of propylene with other olefins. Other olefins that can be used are ethylene or an α -olefin having 4-20 C-atoms; α -olefin with more than 20 C-atoms can also be applied. Preferable the α -olefin is selected from ethylene and α -olefins having 4-10 C-atoms, like pentene-1, 4-methylpentene-1, hexene-1 and octene-1. Also mixtures of α -olefins are applicable. In the case of copolymers the contents of propylene in such a copolymer is at least 75 wt%. The polypropylene polymer is (semi-)crystalline, behaves like a thermoplastic and has a DSC-crystallinity of at least 15% (DSC = differential scanning calorimetry, a known thermometric analytical device). The polypropylene has to have a M_w of at least $2 \cdot 10^5$, more preferably at least $4 \cdot 10^5$; the elongational viscosity EV(170/10) of the polypropylene should be at least $1.4 \cdot 10^4$ Pa.s, more preferably at least $2.0 \cdot 10^4$ Pa.s.

50 [0010] The polypropylene in the composition of the present invention preferably has a storage modulus (measured at 1 rad/s and at a temperature of 170°C), $G'(170)$, of at least 6 kPa; more preferably $G'(170)$ is at least 9 kPa.

55 [0011] The polypropylene preferably has a complex viscosity (measured at 1 rad/s and at a temperature of 170°C), $\eta^*(170)$, of at least 10 kPa.s; more preferably $\eta^*(170)$ is at least 15 kPa.s.

[0012] The polypropylene also has preferably an apparent shear viscosity (measured at 207 s⁻¹ and at a temperature of 250°C) of at least 350 Pa.s; more preferably this apparent shear viscosity has a value of at least 500 Pa.s.

[0013] All the (above mentioned) dynamic mechanical properties of the polypropylene present in the composition of

the present invention are determined with a Rheometrics Scientific RDA 1K® rheometer with dual force rebalance transducer.

[0014] The polypropylene in the composition of the present invention preferably has a number-average molecular weight, M_n , of at least $8 \cdot 10^4$; more preferably the polypropylene has a M_n of at least 10^5 .

[0015] The improvements in polymeric foams obtained by the present invention can preferably be obtained, when not only the polypropylene is of a specific, above identified, nature, but also when the composition is of a specific nature: the foamable polymeric composition comprises a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polypropylene and a rubber, wherein the polypropylene has a M_w of at least $2 \cdot 10^5$, preferably at least $4 \cdot 10^5$, and the composition has an apparent shear viscosity (measured at 207 s^{-1} and at a temperature of 200°C) of at least 250 Pa.s; more preferably this apparent shear viscosity of the composition has a value of at least 300 Pa.s. The composition is found suitable for the preparation of foams according to the present invention, if the composition has a Goettfert Rheotens® elongational viscosity (measured at a temperature of 210°C , at a rate of elongation of 1 s^{-1}), GREV, of at least $4.0 \cdot 10^4$ Pa.s; more preferably, the GREV has a value of at least $5.5 \cdot 10^4$ Pa.s. For the details of the measurement, reference is given to the Examples.

[0016] The effects of the invention become even more apparent, when the composition also comprises at least one filler or filler-like material. The filler, which is preferably in its majority present in the polypropylene phase, has a dominant influence on the foamability of the composition, especially in those cases where the polypropylene is the phase which is substantially foamed (such as in the case where the rubber is at least partially vulcanized). The above is valid for all conventional fillers or additives (like pigments, UV-stabilizers, talc, glass fibers, carbon black). Preferably the filler is a flame retardant.

[0017] The rubber in the TPOE used according to the invention can be any rubber known in the art, provided that the rubber is stable under the foaming conditions. Preferred rubbers are butyl rubber (copolymer as well as terpolymer, and also in its halogenated form); ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer rubber (EAM) as well as ethylene/ α -olefin/diene terpolymer rubber (EADM); acrylonitrile/butadiene rubber (NBR); styrene/butadiene rubber (SBR); natural rubber (NR). In case of EAM or EADM rubber, the α -olefin in such a rubber is preferably propylene; in such a case the rubber is referred to as EP(D)M. The amount of rubber is preferably in the range of 25-85 wt%, based on the weight of the polypropylene and the rubber.

[0018] With more preference the TPOE is a thermoplastic polyolefin vulcanizate (TPOEV), in which the dispersed rubber is at least partially cured.

[0019] Here and hereinafter a TPOE is called a TPOEV when the rubber in the TPOE has a degree of vulcanization such that the amount of extractable rubber is less than 90%. The test to determine such an extractable amount is generally done with a solvent in which the polyolefin as well as the not-vulcanized rubber are soluble, but in which the vulcanized rubber is not soluble. A suitable solvent is boiling xylene.

[0020] By vulcanizing the rubber in a TPOE, the physical properties of the resulting TPOEV, as well as the physical properties of the resulting foamed polymeric article are improved.

[0021] The vulcanization of the rubber in a TPOE can be performed with any vulcanization system that is known in the art to vulcanize the rubber in the TPOEV. In the case of EA(D)M-rubber sulphur systems, peroxide systems and preferably vulcanization systems based on a phenolic resin are used. In general, suitable vulcanization agents and systems are described in Hoffman, "Vulcanization and vulcanizing agents", Palmerton Publ. Co, N.Y., 1967)

[0022] To enjoy the best effects of the vulcanization, the rubber in the TPOEV is preferably vulcanized to the extent that the amount of extractable rubber is less than 15%, more preferred even less than 5%.

[0023] To foam the foamable polymeric compositions, any method known in the art can be used. Chemical as well as physical blowing agents can be used (like azodicarbonamides, low boiling hydrocarbons, water, N_2 , CO_2 or water releasing chemical compounds). The blowing agent can be dry-blended or meltblended with the TPOE (provided that the blend-temperature is below the activation temperature of the blowing agent) or can be mixed in gaseous or liquid form in the molten TPOE. Preferably the foamable polymeric composition comprises the blowing agent. The amount of blowing agent is dependant on the type of blowing agent: the more blowing gas is liberated per unit weight of blowing agent, the less is needed for a certain result. The person skilled in the art can readily ascertain the suitable effective amount of the appropriate blowing agent for the particular type of polymeric foam.

[0024] The amount of filler in a foamable, filled, polymeric composition is preferably in the range of 5-75 wt%, based on the composition; more preferably, the amount of filler is between 2-45 wt%.

[0025] The filler can also function as a flame retardant. In principle, there is no restriction on the type of flame retardant filler in the present invention. By present preference, a halogenated flame retardant-type filler, such as a brominated flame retardant material, is used. The amount of flame retardant is dependant on the requirements. According to the ratings of the flammability tests of Underwriters Laboratories (UL), one can have flammability ratings of HB, V2, V1 or V0, in increasing order of resistance to flames. To meet the ULVO-requirement, an amount of 25-35 wt% flame retardant is generally needed.

[0026] Decabromodiphenyl oxide, Saytex® 8010, and PE-58® are examples of flame retardants containing bromine.

These brominated flame retardants liberate bromine containing compounds upon heating which quench the reactions that sustain the process of combustion. The efficiencies of the halogenated flame retardants are enhanced by also adding metal oxides such as antimony trioxide in the compositions. At least one part by weight of metal oxide is used for every three parts of halogenated flame retardant for the best results. Most of the halogenated flame retardants are in the powder form, which can be compounded using mixing equipment, such as internal mixer, twin screw extruder, or single screw extruder, etc. The dispersion of the flame retardant throughout the TPOE is critical for optimal resistance to combustion. A foamable flame retardant TPOE can be prepared by mixing a TPOE with a flame retardant package at a temperature above the melting point of the TPOE and below the decomposition temperature of the flame retardant agents using any of the mixing devices mentioned above. A flame retardant TPOE can also be prepared using a one step process during the preparation of the TPOE.

[0027] The rubber and, when used, the fillers, have to be well dispersed in the polypropylene material; they should be small enough (size less than 50 μm). The larger the size of the rubber or the filler, the worse the foamability of the polymeric composition is; it might even lead to a complete failure in the foaming process.

[0028] Next to the Indicated polymeric components used in the TPOE of the present invention, additional polymers can be present. One of the possibilities is the presence of styrene based thermoplastic elastomers. Styrene-based thermoplastic elastomers are polymers which consist of polymer chains with a polydiene central block and polystyrene terminal blocks (also called SBCs, styrene block copolymers). The diene block gives the polymer its elastomeric properties, while the polystyrene blocks constitute the thermoplastic phase. By preference, the polydiene block is composed of butadiene units, so that the resulting TPE is an SBS (styrene-butadiene-styrene polymer).

[0029] Since the main chain of an SBS contains unsaturations which are oxidation sensitive, the styrene-based TPE preferably is a hydrogenated polymer, i.e. a polymer in which at least part of the aliphatic unsaturation has been hydrogenated. Such products are also referred to as SEBS polymers (styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene).

[0030] Where in the foregoing the presence of styrene and/or butadiene in the STPEs has been mentioned, this is to elucidate rather than to restrict the term 'STPE', considering that an analogous result is to be obtained with polymers comprising blocks of polyisoprene (SIS: styrene-isoprene-styrene) or based on substituted styrene (for example α -methylstyrene).

[0031] The invention also relates to a process for preparing a foamed polymeric article. The process comprises the following steps:

- a) heating a mixture of the foamable polymeric composition of the present invention, and a blowing agent, to a temperature above the melting point of the thermoplastic elastomer, and
- b) releasing the resulting mixture to atmospheric conditions.

[0032] In an alternative process, the foamed polymeric article can be prepared by the following steps:

- a) heating a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polyolefin and a rubber to a temperature above the melting point of the thermoplastic elastomer;
- b) adding a physical or chemical blowing agent and preparing a intimate mixture of the thermoplastic elastomer and the blowing agent, and
- c) releasing the resulting mixture to atmospheric conditions.

[0033] The foaming process can be performed in any equipment that is known and suitable for foaming of a thermoplastic elastomer. By preference an extruder is used. When the same equipment is used for both the mixing process of the blowing agent and the TPOE as well for the foaming process, care has to be taken that the TPOE is first melted and thoroughly mixed with the blowing agent to obtain, preferably an at least substantial uniform distribution of the blowing agent in the TPOE. The resulting mix of the TPOE and the blowing agent is extruded, e.g. through a die, and a foamed TPOE is obtained.

[0034] As indicated before, any type of blowing agent or mixture of blowing agents can be used in the process for preparing a foamed polymeric article. Preference, from an environmental standpoint, is given to water or a water-releasing chemical compound (WRC) as the blowing agent. Examples of a WRC are:

- metal salts (of group 1-2 of the Period Table) containing hydrate water (like calcium sulphate dihydrate);
- metal hydroxides which decompose at elevated temperatures (like aluminium trihydroxide (ATH));
- organic diacids, which can be transformed to their anhydride equivalent (like succinic acid);
- mixture of ingredients that generate water through a polycondensation reaction (like the formation of a polyester or a polyamide).

[0035] In the mixing part of the process (i.e. the mixing of the TPOE and the WRC), whether this is a separate

process, or integrated with the foaming process, the temperature should be carefully controlled in order to prevent premature release and volatilization of the water. When the mixture is then heated to conditions where water is released from the WRC and whereafter the pressure is released, the TPOE expands to a foamed article.

[0036] In cases where WRC is capable of exhibiting additional beneficial properties, e.g. also an activity as a flame retardant (like ATH, as an example), there is no requirement that all the WRC is decomposed during the foaming process. As a result a foamed article with flame retardancy is obtained. To obtain a flame-retardant foamed article it is also possible to use a combination of a WRC, which behaves like a flame retardant, and standard flame retardants, known in the art.

[0037] In the case where water is used during the foaming process, the amount of released water is sufficient to effect foaming, such as an amount in the range of 0,1-5 wt%, relative to the TPOE.

[0038] When a process according to the invention is used to prepare a foamed article from a TPOEV, it is preferred that the vulcanization of the TPOEV is completed before the foaming process takes place. Otherwise it can be the case that the foaming process has too much influence on the vulcanization process to obtain acceptable foamed TPOEV articles.

[0039] The pressure at which the foaming process takes place is not different from the pressure-range at which conventional foaming of a TPOE takes place.

[0040] At the end of the foaming process according to the present invention, the mixture is released to atmospheric conditions, preferably combined with a shaping operation (like the formation of a shaped foamed profile). Here and hereinafter the term "atmospheric conditions" means a pressure having a value of about 0.1 MPa, but the foaming process can also be concluded at a release pressure which is somewhat lower or higher than 0.1 MPa.

[0041] The invention also relates to a foamed polymeric article comprising the foamable polymeric composition according to the invention. Such a foamed polymeric article preferably has a density in the range of 50-900 kg/m³.

[0042] Foamed and filled polymeric articles preferred according to the present invention have a normalized compression stress (at 50 % deflection in thickness direction), NCS, of at most $5 \cdot 10^2$ m²/s²; more preferably the NCS has a value of at most $3 \cdot 10^2$ m²/s². These NCS values have never been obtained before with commercial foamed polymeric articles, based on a filled TPOE or filled TPOEV and in which polypropylene is the polyolefin.

[0043] The compression stress (CS) is the stress (in MPa) required to compress the foamed article to a 50% level of deflection. The NCS is obtained by dividing the CS with the density of the foam (ρ , in kg/m³); in formula:

$$NCS = \frac{CS}{\rho}$$

[0044] The foamed thermoplastic article can find its use in the electronic industry, construction industry, and automotive industry.

[0045] The ingredients present in the foamable polymeric composition as well as in the foamed thermoplastic article according to the invention have been described above.

[0046] The invention will be elucidated by the following examples and comparative experiments, which are intended to demonstrate, but not to restrict, the invention.

Comparative experiment A and Examples I and II

[0047] These Examples and comparative experiment use different homopolymeric polypropylene materials. Molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of these polypropylene samples were determined using a Waters GPC instrument at 145°C, based on polystyrene as the calibration standard. The results of the measurements are given in Table 1, also including the value for Mp, which is the molecular weight at the peak of the GPC-curve. The shear viscosity of these polypropylene samples were measured at 250°C using a Keyness Galaxy V-B Metrics capillary rheometer. The apparent shear viscosity is shown in Table 1 for each polypropylene sample.

[0048] The dynamic mechanical properties of these polypropylene samples were measured using a Rheometrics Scientific RDA1K rheometer with dual range force rebalance transducer. A 25 mm parallel plate geometry was used for all measurements. A frequency sweep (0.01 to 100 radians/s) was conducted for each polypropylene sample at 170°C with a strain amplitude of 0.01 and at 210°C with a strain amplitude of 0.05. A 25 mm diameter disk sample prepared using a compression molding device under nitrogen blanket was loaded into the rheometer which was preset to 210°C in order to fully melt the polypropylene. The parallel plate fixture was then cooled to the test temperature and kept at that temperature for 5 min. for thermal equilibration. G'(170), G'' (loss modulus, at a given frequency and temperature), and complex viscosity $\eta^*(170)$ are shown in Table 1 for each polypropylene sample. The phase angle change, $\Delta\delta$, (from 0.01 to 100 radian/s frequency) is also shown in the same Table. Also included in this Table are the values for the complex viscosity (η^*) of the polypropylene, measured at a temperature of 210°C and a frequency of 1 rad/s; also the melt flow indices (MFI) of the different polypropylenes (measured according to ASTM D-1238 at 230°C under

a load of 2.16 kg) are given.

[0049] Elongational viscosity (EV) was measured using a constant strain rate rheometer similar to the design of Meissner elongational viscometer. A cylindrical test specimen prepared using an Instron capillary rheometer at 250°C was anchored at one end to a force transducer and immersed in a fluid bath at the test temperature for 20 min. before being pulled at a constant velocity at the other end by a pair of rotors. The measurements were conducted at 170°C or 190°C with a constant strain rate of 0.03 s⁻¹.

Table 1

Properties	Comp. exp. A	Example I	Example II
	PP#1	PP#2	PP#3
M _n	69,919	121,142	117,621
M _w	601,715	883,621	675,287
M _p	2,231,887	1,546,672	1,710,796
M _p	187,756	634,685	549,955
MFI (g/10 min.)	3.0	0.5	0.7
MWD (= M _w /M _n)	8.61	7.29	5.74
Apparent shear viscosity at 250°C and 207 s ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ , Pa.s	223	642	555
G' at 170°C and 1 rad/s, Pa G'(170)	2,822	24,336	9,301
G' at 210°C and 1 rad/s, Pa	1,187	9,643	3,376
G'' at 170°C and 1 rad/s, Pa	3,517	27,742	14,635
G'' at 210°C and 1 rad/s, Pa	1,889	14,373	7,742
Elongational viscosity at 170°C, at 0.03 s ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ and at 10 seconds, EV (170/10), Pa.s	10,000	38,000	24,000
Elongational viscosity at 190°C, at 0.03 s ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ and at 25 seconds, (EV 190/25) Pa.s	8,000	42,000	31,000
η* at 170°C and 1 rad/s, Pa.s η* (170)	4,509	36,903	17,340
η* at 210°C and 1 rad/s, Pa.s	2,231	17,307	8,446
Δδ at 170°C	30.2°	58.6°	54.6°
Δδ at 210°C	32.4°	53.2°	51.4°

Comparative experiment B and Examples III and IV

[0050] These comparative experiment and Examples illustrate the critical effect of rheological properties of the type of polypropylene on the foamability of the final thermoplastic elastomer (TPOE).

[0051] The TPOE had a hardness of 75 Shore A based on injection molded plaques. It was a blend of polypropylene and phenolic cured particulate EPDM rubber in a ratio of rubber to plastic of about 55 to 45 by weight. The EPDM rubber in the TPOE had an amount of extractable rubber (in boiling xylene) of about 10%. The foamability of three different TPOE compositions were tested with a slit die using a single screw extruder equipped with a water injection unit. The compositions of these TPOE's are shown in Table 2. A standard flame retardant package and additives in the form of UV stabilizers were incorporated into the TPOE in an extra compounding step, before foaming. Each of these compositions had the same amount and type of EPDM rubber as well as a same filler package, but had different polypropylenes as the continuous plastic phase.

Table 2

FLAME RETARDANT TPOE compositions and rheological properties			
	Comp. exp. B	Example III	Example IV
Material	Formulation TPOE#1	Formulation TPOE#2	Formulation TPOE#3
Polypropylene type used	PP#1	PP#2	PP#3
TPOE, Wt%	65.2	65.2	65.2
Brominated flame retardant, wt% (Bromine % = 82)	25.8	25.8	25.8
Antimony trioxide, wt%	8.6	8.6	8.6
Additives, wt. %	0.4	0.4	0.4
Apparent shear viscosity at 200°C and 207 s ⁻¹ , Pa.s	209	335	310
Amount of water (wt.%)	1.5	1.5	1.5

[0052] A Goettfert Rheotens® melt tension instrument was used to determine melt properties of the different thermoplastic elastomer compositions at a melt temperature of 210°C. The melt strand of each sample was elongated by a wheel in the air under non-isothermal condition at an accelerated rate. The force recorded during the test was used to calculate the elongational viscosity. The following Table 3 summarizes the test results:

Die type:	capillary
Die length:	30 mm
Die diameter:	2 mm
Piston diameter:	12 mm
Piston speed:	0.9722 mm/s
Output:	0.5 kg/h
Acceleration of strand	60 mm/s ²
Strand length	100 mm
Velocity of strand (V_s) :	variable
Wheel velocity at strand breakpoint (V_b) :	variable

Table 3

Goettfert Rheotens® Melt Tension Instrument Test Results for the three different TPOEs			
	TPOE#1	TPOE#2	TPOE#3
Elongation viscosity at 210°C and at 1 s ⁻¹ elongation rate, Pa.s	28,000	86,000	67,000
Melt elongation ratio at break (V_b/V_s)	5.4	4.8	4.9
Melt tensile stress at break, Pa	130,000	240,000	190,000

[0053] The foamability and the properties of the resulting foams are shown in Table 4. The cell structure of the foamed rectangular profiles was determined using an optical microscope.

[0054] The foamed profile of TPOE#1 had a rough surface and non-uniform cell structure, and it showed a much higher normalized compression stress (NCS) than the profiles from Examples III and IV. The compositions from Examples III and IV were foamed to much lower densities.

Table 4.

Properties of TPOE foams			
	Comp.Exp.B	Example III	Example IV
Property	Foamed TPOE#1	Foamed TPOE#2	Foamed TPOE#3
Foamability (0=worst -10=best)	2	10	8
Surface quality (0=worst -10=best)	1 Rough	10	7
Foam density, kg/m ³	526	268	260
Dimension of the foamed profile rectangular cross section (mmxmm)	3.4 x 9	4.3 x 13.2	5 x 14
Compression Stress at 50% deflection in thickness direction, MPa	0.45	0.057	0.064
Cell size range, mm Smallest-largest (Cross flow direction)	150-500	100-270	100-250
Elongated cell L/D ratio (Machine direction)	2:1	4:1	2.5:1
NCS (m ² /s ²)*10 ²	8.5	2.1	2.5

Claims

1. Foamable polymeric composition, comprising a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polyolefin and a rubber, wherein the polyolefin is a polypropylene homo- or copolymer having:
 - a weight average molecular weight, M_w (determined using gel permeation chromatography (GPC) at a temperature of 145°C), of at least $2 \cdot 10^5$, and
 - an elongational viscosity (measured at a temperature of 170°C, at a rate of elongation of 0.03 s^{-1} and at a time of 10 s), $EV(170/10)$, of at least $1.4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa.s}$.
2. Foamable polymeric composition according to claim 1, wherein the polypropylene has an $EV(170/10)$ of at least $2.0 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa.s}$.
3. Foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-2, wherein the polypropylene has an M_w (determined using GPC at a temperature of 145°C) of at least $4 \cdot 10^5$.
4. Foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-3, wherein the polypropylene has a number average molecular weight, M_n , of at least $8 \cdot 10^4$.
5. Foamable polymeric composition according to claim 4, wherein the polypropylene has a M_n of at least 10^5 .
6. Foamable polymeric composition according to claim 1, wherein the polypropylene has a storage modulus (measured at 1 rad/s and at a temperature of 170°C), $G'(170)$, of at least 6 kPa.
7. Foamable polymeric composition according to claim 1, wherein the polypropylene has a complex viscosity (measured at 1 rad/s and at a temperature of 170°C), $\eta^*(170)$, of at least 10 kPa.s.
8. Foamable polymeric composition according to claim 1, wherein the polypropylene has an apparent shear viscosity (measured at 207 s^{-1} and at a temperature of 250°C) of at least 350 Pa.s.
9. Foamable polymeric composition as defined in claim 1,

wherein the composition has a Goettfert Rheotens elongational viscosity (at 210°C, at a rate of elongation of 1 s⁻¹), GREV, of at least 4.0·10⁴ Pa.s.

- 5 10. Foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-9, wherein the composition also comprises at least one filler.
11. Foamable polymeric composition according to claims 10, wherein the filler is a flame retardant.
- 10 12. Foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-11, wherein the rubber is selected from ethylene /propylene copolymer rubber (EPM), ethylene /propylene / diene terpolymer rubber (EPDM), acrylonitrile/ butadiene rubber (NBR), styrene/butadiene rubber (SBR) and butyl rubber.
- 15 13. Foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-12, wherein the composition also comprises a blowing agent.
14. Process for preparing a foamed polymeric article, comprising the following steps:
 - 20 a) heating a mixture of a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polyolefin and a rubber, and a blowing agent, to a temperature above the melting point of the thermoplastic elastomer, and
 - b) releasing the resulting mixture to a pressure having a value of about 0,1 MPa,wherein the thermoplastic elastomer is a foamable polymeric composition according to claim 13.
- 25 15. Process for preparing a foamed polymeric article, comprising the following steps:
 - a) heating a thermoplastic elastomer on the basis of a polyolefin and a rubber to a temperature above the melting point of the thermoplastic elastomer;
 - 30 b) adding a physical or chemical blowing agent and preparing a intimate mixture of the thermoplastic elastomer and the blowing agent, and
 - c) releasing the resulting mixture to a pressure having a value of about 0,1 MPa,wherein the thermoplastic elastomer is a foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-12.
- 35 16. Foamed polymeric article, comprising a foamable polymeric composition according to anyone of claims 1-12.

Patentansprüche

- 40 1. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung, umfassend ein thermoplastisches Elastomer auf der Basis eines Polyolefins und eines Kautschuks, wobei das Polyolefin ein Polypropylenhomo- oder -copolymer ist, das
 - ein gewichtsmittleres Molekulargewicht, M_w (bestimmt unter Verwendung von Gelpermeationschromatographie (GPC) bei einer Temperatur von 145 °C), von zumindest 2·10⁵; und
 - 45 - eine Dehnviskosität (gemessen bei einer Temperatur von 170 °C bei einer Dehngeschwindigkeit von 0,03 s⁻¹ und einer Zeit von 10 s), EV (170/10), von zumindest 1,4·10⁴ Pa.s aufweist.
- 50 2. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Polypropylen eine EV (170/10) von zumindest 2,0·10⁴ Pa.s aufweist.
3. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2, wobei das Polypropylen ein M_w (bestimmt unter Verwendung von GPC bei einer Temperatur von 145 °C) von zumindest 4·10⁵ aufweist.
- 55 4. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Polypropylen ein zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht, M_n , von zumindest 8·10⁴ aufweist.
5. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Polypropylen ein M_n von zumindest 10⁵ aufweist.

6. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Polypropylen einen Speichermodul (gemessen bei 1 rad/s und bei einer Temperatur von 170 °C), G' (170), von zumindest 6 kPa aufweist.
7. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Polypropylen eine Komplexviskosität (gemessen bei 1 rad/s und bei einer Temperatur von 170 °C), η^* (170), von zumindest 10 kPa.s aufweist.
8. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Polypropylen eine scheinbare Scherviskosität (gemessen bei 207 s⁻¹ und bei einer Temperatur von 250 °C), von zumindest 350 Pa.s aufweist.
9. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Zusammensetzung eine Goettfert-Rheotens-Dehnviskosität (bei 210 °C, bei einer Dehngeschwindigkeit von 1 s⁻¹), GREV, von zumindest 4 · 10⁴ Pa.s aufweist.
10. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei die Zusammensetzung zumindest einen Füllstoff enthält.
11. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 10, wobei der Füllstoff ein Flammhemmer ist.
12. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei der Kautschuk aus Ethylen/Propylen-Copolymer-Kautschuk (EPM), Ethylen/Propylen/Dien-Terpolymer-Kautschuk (EPDM), Acrylnitril/Butadien-Kautschuk (NBR), Styrol/Butadien-Kautschuk (SBR) und Butylkautschuk ausgewählt ist.
13. Schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, wobei die Zusammensetzung ebenso ein Treibmittel umfaßt.
14. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines geschäumten polymeren Gegenstands, umfassend die folgenden Schritte:
 - a) Erwärmen eines Gemisches aus einem thermoplastischen Elastomer auf der Basis eines Polyolefins und eines Kautschuks und eines Treibmittels auf eine Temperatur über dem Schmelzpunkt des thermoplastischen Elastomers, und
 - b) Entspannen des resultierenden Gemisches auf einen Druck mit einem Wert von etwa 0,1 MPa,wobei das thermoplastische Elastomer eine schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 13 ist.
15. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines geschäumten polymeren Gegenstands, umfassend die folgenden Schritte:
 - a) Erwärmen eines thermoplastischen Elastomers auf der Basis eines Polyolefins und eines Kautschuks auf eine Temperatur über dem Schmelzpunkt des thermoplastischen Elastomers;
 - b) Zugabe eines physikalischen oder chemischen Treibmittels und Herstellen eines innigen Gemisches aus dem thermoplastischen Elastomer und dem Treibmittel und
 - c) Entspannen des resultierenden Gemisches auf einen Druck mit einem Wert von etwa 0,1 MPa,wobei das thermoplastische Elastomer eine schäumbare Polymerzusammensetzung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 ist.
16. Geschäumter polymerer Gegenstand, umfassend eine schäumbare polymere Polymerzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12.

Revendications

1. Composition polymère expansible, comprenant un élastomère thermoplastique à base d'une polyoléfine et d'un caoutchouc, dans laquelle la polyoléfine est un homopolymère ou un copolymère de polypropylène ayant:
 - une masse moléculaire moyenne en poids, M_p (mesurée par chromatographie par perméation de gel (CPG) à une température de 145°C), d'au moins 2×10^5 , et
 - une viscosité à l'allongement (mesurée à 170°C, à une vitesse d'allongement de 0,03 s⁻¹ et au bout de 10 s),

VA(170/10), d'au moins $1,4 \times 10^4$ Pa.s.

2. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une VA (170/10) d'au moins $2,0 \times 10^4$ Pa.s.
3. Composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une M_p (déterminée par CPG à une température de 145°C) d'au moins 4×10^5 .
4. Composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une masse moléculaire moyenne en nombre, M_n , d'au moins 8×10^4 .
5. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une M_n d'au moins 10^5 .
6. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le polypropylène a un module de stockage (mesuré à 1 rad/s et à une température de 170°C), $G'(170)$ d'au moins 6 kPa.
7. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une viscosité complexe (mesurée à 1 rad/s et à une température de 170°C), $\eta^*(170)$, d'au moins 10 kPa.s.
8. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le polypropylène a une viscosité apparente sous cisaillement (mesurée à 207 s^{-1} et à une température de 250°C) d'au moins 350 Pa.s.
9. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la composition a une viscosité à l'allongement Goettfert Rheotens (à 210°C, à une vitesse d'allongement de 1 s^{-1}), GREV, d'au moins $4,0 \times 10^4$ Pa.s.
10. Composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans laquelle la composition comprend aussi au moins une charge.
11. Composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 10, dans laquelle la charge est un agent ignifugeant.
12. Composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle le caoutchouc est choisi parmi un caoutchouc de copolymère éthylène/propylène (EPM), un caoutchouc de terpolymère éthylène/propylène/diène (EPDM), un caoutchouc acrylonitrile/butadiène (NBR), un caoutchouc styrène/butadiène (SBR) et un caoutchouc butyl.
13. Composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, dans laquelle la composition comprend aussi un agent d'expansion.
14. Procédé de préparation d'un article polymère expansé, comprenant les étapes suivantes consistant à:
 - a) chauffer un mélange d'un élastomère thermoplastique à base d'une polyoléfine et d'un caoutchouc, et d'un agent d'expansion, à une température supérieure au point de fusion de l'élastomère thermoplastique, et
 - b) relâcher le mélange résultant à une pression d'une valeur d'environ 0,1 MPa,dans lequel l'élastomère thermoplastique est une composition polymère expansible selon la revendication 13.
15. Procédé de préparation d'un article polymère expansé, comprenant les étapes suivantes consistant à:
 - a) chauffer un élastomère thermoplastique à base d'une polyoléfine et d'un caoutchouc à une température supérieure au point de fusion de l'élastomère thermoplastique;
 - b) ajouter un agent d'expansion physique ou chimique et préparer un mélange intime de l'élastomère thermoplastique et de l'agent d'expansion, et
 - c) relâcher le mélange résultant à une pression d'une valeur d'environ 0,1 MPa,dans lequel l'élastomère thermoplastique est une composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12.

16. Article polymère expansé, comprenant une composition polymère expansible selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12.

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